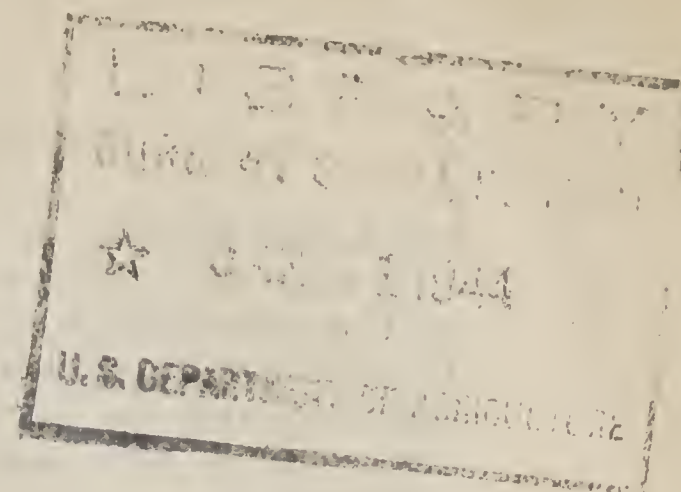


Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

EX 842R



A

Report of Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, 1943

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION,
EXTENSION SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., October 15, 1943.

HON. MARVIN JONES,
Administrator, War Food Administration.

DEAR MR. JONES: I submit herewith the annual report of the Extension Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1943.

Yours sincerely,

M. L. WILSON, *Director.*

Contents

	Page		Page
Introduction.....	1	Extension activities and accomplishments—	
Federal-State cooperative system.....	2	Continued.	
Agriculture's problems, 1942-43.....	3	Plant diseases.....	9
The farm manpower crisis.....	3	Soil conservation.....	9
Floods.....	4	Forestry.....	9
Shortages of machinery and materials.....	4	Fire prevention.....	10
Problems of extension work.....	5	Home management.....	10
Extension activities and accomplishments.....	5	Nutrition and health.....	11
Farm economies and efficiencies.....	5	Parent education and family life.....	11
Farm machinery and engineering aids.....	6	Handicrafts.....	12
Livestock, poultry, and dairying.....	6	4-H Club work.....	12
Field, fruit, and vegetable crops.....	7	Negro extension work.....	12
Insect pests.....	8	Extension funds and workers.....	13

Introduction

Midsummer of 1942 found the Nation's farmers in the midst of the largest food-production job in history. That they were able to meet our wartime military and civilian food requirements speaks well for the ingenuity, hard work, and patriotism of over 6 million farmers. It serves, too, as a tribute to the foresight of those leaders in Government who many years ago provided the institutions that made possible scientific agricultural research, experimental development of sound farming practices, and farmer education.

In the United States the developments of science have placed agriculture on a par with industry in the practical application of technology to production. Great changes have taken place in the attitude and interest of farmers and in their willingness to apply improved practices. To comprehend these changes and to under-

stand how farmers in 1943 are winning the battle with the elements and with numerous wartime handicaps requires an understanding of the organization of extension work; its relationships with the Department of Agriculture, the land-grant colleges, and experiment stations; and the service it performs in providing farmers with the technical and practical information emanating from these and other sources.

Federal-State Cooperative System

Extension work is a Nation-wide cooperative educational undertaking carried on jointly by the United States Department of Agriculture, the State land-grant colleges, and the county governing bodies. It has its basis in the Federal law enacted in 1914 entitled "Cooperative Agricultural Extension Work," popularly known as the Smith-Lever Act, and some supplementary legislation intended to strengthen the original act.

The Federal law provides that cooperative programs be formulated in the States and submitted to the United States Department of Agriculture for approval before funds can become available. If the Department approves the plans of work for the year, the funds available to each State for the work are certified to the United States Treasury, which forwards the funds to the States. In each State the land-grant college employs a State director of extension work, who is responsible for the administration of extension funds within the State.

In addition, the United States Department of Agriculture maintains a small Federal staff of organizational, subject-matter, and informational employees who carry the research findings of the various bureaus of the Department, and the programs of other Federal agencies with which the Department cooperates, to the land-grant colleges and State extension services. The objectives of this cooperative work are:

- (1) To coordinate State and Federal research findings for incorporation into State extension programs which encourage the adoption of recommended practices applicable to the different States and localities.

- (2) To develop among the rural population educational procedures dealing with governmental programs.

- (3) To study the effectiveness of educational methods employed among the rural population.

- (4) To encourage the application of improved farm practices and living standards among rural people generally by disseminating information pertinent to extension programs and vital to the war effort.

The Federal extension office functions as an administrative organization for the whole cooperative agricultural Extension Service. It promotes close cooperation between the Federal Department of Agriculture and the State land-grant colleges in aiding rural people to attain more efficient farming, better homes, and a larger rural life. The Federal office serves as a clearing house of extension ideas, information, and results. It aims to keep the whole extension system

running effectively with high ideals, good morale, and large accomplishment.

By Executive order of the President, on March 26, 1943, the Extension Service was made a part of the Administration of Food Production and Distribution. Subsequently this agency was called the War Food Administration. The Extension Service was given the leading responsibility for the educational programs dealing with war food production and conservation.

Extension work stems from the philosophy of leadership—leadership according to democratic standards. Extension work, since its inception, has always been close to the people. At the same time it is sufficiently flexible to change with the people's needs and the national needs. From an elementary program of relatively simple practices in farming and homemaking, extension work has grown until it encompasses practically all of the many deep-seated problems that affect agricultural policies and the entire mode of rural life.

Agriculture's Problems, 1942-43

Without the mass application of scientific agricultural knowledge to farming, as made possible through extension work, it is highly doubtful whether the Nation's food needs could have been met, even in a year with such an unusually favorable growing season as 1942. It is certain that, in a year like 1943, with unfavorable beginnings marked by bad weather, floods, and unevenly distributed rainfall, plus major handicaps such as shortages in farm machinery, transportation difficulties, supply and manpower problems, farmers could not have met the food goals called for by the war.

War continued to be the dominating factor affecting extension work in 1942-43. Food for the home front, food for the Army, food for our allies, in ever-increasing amounts, was called for as well as a large increase in crops furnishing vegetable oils.

The favorable crop conditions of 1942 permitted farmers to build up a backlog of food, feed, and other products for the war period ahead. It was extremely important that proper preservation, storage, and distribution of this reserve be made in that the unusually provident growing conditions of 1942 could not reasonably be expected to continue. The problem of the proper disposition of 1942 crop resources became an important one to agricultural extension workers. But even more serious problems were on the immediate horizon.

The Farm Manpower Crisis.

Early in 1943 one-fourth of the year's total food production was earmarked for our armed forces and our fighting allies. This meant that, out of the millions of men normally employed in the agriculture of the United States about 25 percent would be producing food for military and lend-lease needs. With 7½ million men in the armed services at the turn of the year and with 16½ million of the total number of 42 million nonagricultural workers engaged in industries supplying munitions and other materials of war, farmers faced the most critical labor shortage in history. Details of the factors enter-

ing into this situation and the successive steps taken to relieve it by Congress, the War Manpower Commission, and other agencies are described more fully in the report of the Secretary of Agriculture.

While these various steps were pending, farmers in more than 3,000 counties appealed to the county agricultural agents for assurances that, if they planted enough to reach the crop goals asked of them, the labor for harvesting these crops would be forthcoming. The Extension Service undertook to mobilize 90 percent of the farm labor needed through locally stimulated volunteer recruitment for the United States Crop Corps. This effort was by no means exclusively an extension effort, in that much of the leadership came from public-spirited groups and organizations in the various States and counties and in that other agencies, such as the United States Employment Service, took an active part. The Extension Service, at the request of the Secretary of Agriculture, did, however, take the leadership in this emergency farm labor mobilization. The Extension Service was officially designated as the responsible agency for this work in Public Law 45—Seventy-eighth Congress, known popularly as the emergency farm labor act, which was approved on April 29, 1943.

The emergency farm labor act placed a greatly increased responsibility on the cooperative agricultural extension services for aiding farmers with their labor problems. A sum not to exceed \$13,050,000 was made available to the State extension services to aid in carrying out the farm labor program. Another \$13,050,000 was made available to the War Food Administration for the interstate aspects of the farm labor problem and the importation of foreign agricultural workers. During May and June 1943 over 500,000 placements were made. The majority of the workers were recruited in their home States and counties by the Extension Service. At the end of June the prospects were favorable that the farm labor needs for the remainder of the year would be met successfully.

Floods.

During the same months, May and June 1943, disastrous floods in Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma overflowed approximately 3,775,000 acres, much of it already planted in crops. Extension agents in the areas concerned were among the first representatives of public agencies to render service to farmers in getting out people and livestock before the floods came and in getting them back, replanting crops, and rehabilitating homes after the waters receded.

Shortages of Machinery and Materials.

Additional problems faced farmers in connection with the war-induced scarcity of farm machinery, protein supplements, and fertilizer. These shortages necessitated numerous farm adjustments in many areas. While the United States Department of Agriculture War Boards did all they could to expedite the procurement of such materials as were available, the extension agents were called upon to aid farmers by suggesting practices and methods that would aid in meeting production goals despite wartime shortages.

Problems of Extension Work.

One of the important wartime problems facing the Extension Service staffs throughout the country was that of trained personnel. Since Pearl Harbor, 1,163 extension agents, or 12.4 percent of the entire extension staff, have entered the combat service. Many of the places they left had to be filled with new and less experienced men and women.

Next to the problem of maintaining a capable, professionally trained staff, the most serious difficulty encountered was that of travel by extension agents. The travel of all agents had to be cut materially because of gasoline rationing and rubber-tire conservation. Fewer meetings could be held and fewer visits made by county agents to communities and individual farms. State and county-wide agricultural activities like fairs and commodity and livestock exhibits were much curtailed. County agents overcame these handicaps in part by increased use of the telephone, the radio, and the local press to keep farmers advised. Considerable local support was given to extension work by over 1,132,000 volunteer leaders made up of farmers, farm women, and farm youth in their respective rural communities. More than 600,000 of these were neighborhood leaders, who had responded to the war emergency early in 1942 by agreeing to make contact with all rural families in their neighborhood concerning special wartime programs, as well as to aid in various phases of the regular extension projects.

Large shifts in population from State to State and from area to area within States, incidental to the great expansion in industrial production, also brought many nutritional and health problems to rural areas. Local interest in the solution of these problems had to be stimulated. In many counties this required the leadership of home demonstration agents and cooperation on the part of the organized Extension Service.

Extension Activities and Accomplishments ¹

Farm Economies and Efficiencies.

Extension agents in all States assisted local groups and individual farmers in working out their transportation problems through the pooling of shipments, organizing trucking associations, establishing back hauls, eliminating duplication, discontinuing long hauls by truck, coordinating truck and railroad transportation, and devising other adjustments in the interest of efficiency and in compliance with orders and recommendations of the Office of Defense Transportation. Through the transportation educational program millions of truck miles were eliminated. This saving was instrumental in helping to prevent a breakdown in our national transportation system.

Since many farmers had to rely on "green" or slightly experienced farm help, extension agents carried on a considerable amount of job-

¹ A processed publication, *Extension Activities and Accomplishments, 1942* (Ext. Service Cir. 410, issued August 1943), covers all phases of extension work that can be presented statistically. The tables in that circular give the total results for all States and Territories in the combined fields of white and Negro extension work, including 4-H Club work.

training work. The aim of this was not so much to train the worker himself as to help the farmer to do the necessary training with the least effort and best results. Though there is no tangible means of measuring this work, its accomplishment was appreciated by thousands of farmers in 1943.

In the economic field, extension agents gave increased assistance to farmers through extension schools and the training of local leaders in making out their income tax returns based on farm records. They advised farmers on wartime economic matters and counseled with rural people on ways and means of meeting the dangers of inflation. They also kept farmers informed on the increased food requirements made necessary by military needs and lend-lease operations.

Farm Machinery and Engineering Aids.

One of the leading contributions of extension work was the aid given farmers on machinery repair. During the winter of 1942-43, a Nation-wide program was developed to urge farmers to repair and recondition all usable machinery. County agents worked closely with the United States Department of Agriculture War Boards in surveying the need and in obtaining the needed repair parts that were available. Repair parts were ordered early, and farmers generally succeeded in getting their machinery into reasonably satisfactory condition for the season. The shortages of some parts and the scarcity of replacements in new machinery were offset materially by the pooling of machinery resources in neighborhoods, a cooperative emergency undertaking which was stimulated by the Extension Service wherever possible.

Critical and scarce building materials, acute storage problems, and the scarcity of skilled workmen intensified the need for the maintenance of farm buildings. In many States the demand for farm-building plans was more than 100 percent larger than it was in pre-war years. New designs for buildings were developed to reduce to a minimum the need for steel and other critical materials. Suitable lumber had become scarce, so plans were made to use largely concrete, brick, tile, and the various forms of processed building materials. Special consideration was given to storage structures for grain, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, peanuts, fruits, and vegetables.

Agricultural engineers and home-management specialists, working with farm and home agents, trained local leaders, both men and women, to properly check, clean, repair, and adjust sewing machines, washers, irons, toasters, cookers, refrigerators, stoves, and lighting and heating equipment. These leaders then carried the instruction and repair services to thousands of farm homes.

Livestock, Poultry, and Dairying.

Livestock extension activities for the year were characterized by extra efforts to increase the actual output of animal products by the use of better feeding practices and by reducing death losses from disease, parasites, and mismanagement. Animal husbandry specialists cooperated with entomologists in expanding and intensifying cattle grub control programs; with veterinarians in expanding parasite-control measures such as the use of phenothiazine for internal parasites; and with marketing specialists in sheep-shearing and wool-disposal

activities. Special efforts were made to advise farmers and stockmen how to feed wheat successfully to farm animals, and how to conserve protein by using it efficiently and by producing their own legumes and other suitable crops to reduce the demand for commercial proteins. That these and other activities throughout the Nation have yielded notable results is shown by the fact that our total meat production in 1942 was probably about 22 billion pounds, as compared with 19.5 billion in 1941 and the goal of 25.7 billion pounds for 1943.

Dairy extension called for increased production to meet the needs of our armed forces, lend-lease, and the greater demand of our civilian population for milk and dairy products. To meet these needs an effort was made to assure an abundance of nutritious dairy feed. Pastures were good, but there was a scarcity of high-protein concentrates. To meet the situation, farmers were urged to use a grain ration with the minimum of protein consistent with needs to balance the roughage available; to plant legumes for summer pastures and hay; and to cut all hays early to obtain hay of high-protein content. The lack of adequate dairy labor was met in considerable degree by more help from farmers, women, and children. In 4-H Club dairy projects the emphasis was shifted to greater milk production.

The poultry extension program of the year was centered on the production of extra poultry and eggs. The aid given to State extension services by various commercial poultry agencies was noteworthy. These agencies helped to widen the distribution of poultry information. The radio was used to unusually good advantage. Several States carried on poultry extension courses over the air. On July 1, 1943, the number of young chickens on farms had increased to 729 million, or 20 percent more than on the same date in 1942.

Field, Fruit, and Vegetable Crops.

Agronomy extension in 1942 was centered almost entirely on crop production to help with the war program, food and feed for greater numbers of livestock, and production of oil-bearing crops to furnish the needed supply of oil for human and animal consumption and for various war activities. To meet war conditions, State production goals were set by the United States Department of Agriculture for some of the more important crops, and these were broken down in the States into county goals. The season was unusually favorable, and bumper yields of the most-needed crops were obtained. The increase in oil-bearing crops was the greatest in history, especially in soybeans, peanuts, flax, and cottonseed.

The use of hybrid corn for seed was an important factor in corn yields. In the principal corn-growing States, 75 to 97 percent of the corn acreage was planted with hybrid seed which increased production per acre by 15 to 20 percent. The use of disease-resistant strains of wheat, oats, barley, and flax for seed was also a large factor in increased yields. The supply of fertilizers was limited, and in many areas farmers were unable to get as much as they needed, especially of the nitrogenous fertilizers.

In numerous States extension workers participated in the gathering of certified seeds donated by farmers for shipment abroad to aid in the rehabilitation and relief of allied peoples.

Because fruits and vegetables are so important in the food and nutrition program of the Nation, especially in wartime, extension horticulturists, county extension agents, both men and women, and 4-H Club members adjusted their work to give more emphasis to these crops and less emphasis to landscape gardening, floriculture, and some of the less essential vegetables.

Commercial canning crops—tomatoes, beans, peas, and sweet corn—received much attention from extension forces. Increased demands for these crops were accompanied by decreasing supplies of labor for producing and canning them. Shortages of fertilizers, spray materials, machinery, and containers called for extension assistance.

As the wartime importance of potatoes and sweetpotatoes increased, much time was given to problems of seed and plant supplies, farm labor, containers, and storage for these crops. Dehydration methods for these and other vegetables and fruits were developed rapidly and necessitated much extension work.

In 1942 and 1943 increased emphasis was placed on Victory or home gardening and the preservation of food as war measures. Although many agencies took part in this effort, Victory Gardens were especially urged on rural people by extension agents, to insure as far as possible each farm family's year-round food supply.

The 1943 goal was set at 6 million farm gardens and 12 million town and city gardens—a total of 18 million. A Nation-wide poll indicated 20 million gardens were planted. The rationing of canned vegetables served to stimulate families to can, dry, or brine their garden produce. The growing of Victory Gardens brought home to many town and city residents the difficulties of gardening and made them conscious of some of the many trials of farmers.

Insect Pests.

The extension program in insect control was complicated by the critical insecticide situation, travel difficulties, inexperienced farm help, the new Victory gardeners, and the loss of many experienced extension workers.

War conditions reduced supplies of certain imported insecticides, such as rotenone and pyrethrum, and caused them to be allocated. Certain other insecticides were short because of the chemical war needs. Entomologists met the insecticide situation as far as possible by recommending substitute control measures. However, the substitutes were often less effective in controlling insects.

Good farm prices, the increased need for food, fiber, and leather, and the great need for grain, cottonseed, linters, soybeans, apiary and animal products, to meet expanded industrial uses, served as incentives for additional numbers of people to apply insect-control measures. Meeting this increased need for insecticides and dusting and spraying equipment required adjustments in the insect-control program. Efforts were made to instruct farmers, so they would know enough about insect conditions to apply insecticides at the most opportune time and only when the situation warranted. To make for greater use of equipment, farmers were encouraged to lend it to neighbors or to do custom work. Small operators were helped to improvise

applicators. Such equipment was less effective, but it afforded varying degrees of protection, depending on how it was used.

Despite the difficulties encountered, reports show that farmers adopted 1,627,644 recommended insect-control practices, as the result of expanded extension use of the press, radio, simple instruction leaflets, and leader-training meetings.

Plant Diseases.

Late blight and rot of potato probably caused more loss in 1942 than in any other year on record. The disease contributed to a potato shortage. In some upper Mississippi Valley States losses of 25 to 30 percent occurred. These losses led to much activity on the part of the extension forces in giving out information, issuing spray warnings, recommending spray schedules, and arranging for materials and joint use of spraying equipment.

When an effort was made to meet the demand for production of our own hemp for cordage and twine, it was discovered that our limited supply of Kentucky-grown seed emerged from the ground better and gave more uniform stand if treated with a dust disinfectant. Accordingly the decision was made to treat all the approximately 200,000 bushels of hempseed before it was sown, in the Midwestern States. This procedure involved considerable organization and supervisory work on the part of certain of the extension specialists.

Yields of peanuts for oil in 1942 and 1943 were benefited by the introduction of two new disease-control practices—seed treatment and dusting. In North Carolina, in 1942, sulfur-dusting crops in four counties made an average yield of 431 pounds of nuts per acre.

Because canning crops—tomatoes, peas, beans, and corn—were much in demand, plant pathologists gave more than the usual amount of time to control of diseases that lower the yield and value of these crops.

Soil Conservation.

The need for larger crop acreage and greater yields to meet war needs served to emphasize more than ever the value of soil conservation programs which provide for the wise use of fertilizers, legumes, lime, and manures in building up the soil and for cultural methods which keep it in place and in good tilth. In 1942–43 the extension soil conservationists, as State leaders in soil conservation education, helped to integrate, through planned action, those resources and practices that result in increased agricultural production consistent with the capacity of the soil and with wartime needs. Significant information on soil and water conservation was included in many 4-H Club projects to increase the interest of members by relating club activities definitely to the land. There are now 881 soil conservation districts, covering approximately 507,888,000 acres, in 42 States.

Forestry.

The war demand for increased quantities of lumber and wood products resulted in greatly increased cuttings in farm woodlands. Extension agents aided farmers in estimating timber on the stump,

in obtaining bids that assured fair returns for wood products, and in finding satisfactory markets. The forestry industry was one of the first to feel the shortage of manpower. In forestry educational work increased use was made of the radio press release, visual aids, and correspondence, and farm-forestry literature was distributed more widely than before. In over half of the States extension foresters assisted on rural emergency fire-control projects, the results of which contributed to the \$10,000,000 reduction in farm fire losses from the total of the previous year.

Fire Prevention.

Emphasis on fire prevention was continued, and most States had a fire-prevention week. Alabama issued 250,000 copies of an illustrated folder on fire hazards and 20,000 copies of agreements to prevent burning of woodlands and crop residues. In Mississippi 14,476 farmers signed a pledge to keep fires from their own and neighboring property. Many States reorganized their counties for firefighting. Wyoming zoned its counties with wardens, assistant wardens, and work foremen in charge. In Georgia, timber areas under fire control increased from 5,000,000 to 6,204,000 acres, and forest fires decreased on these areas from 4,700 in 1941 to 3,700 in 1942.

Home Management.

In the United States the farm home has always been an integral part of the farming operation. In the past 2 years, more than ever before, farm homes have played a key part in our farming system. Good home management is a desirable goal in time of peace, but it is vital in time of war. It goes far in determining how well the farm job is done; how successfully the farm meets its Food-for-Freedom goal.

To help farm families work out the best pattern of home management for their particular needs, some 2,200 counties in the United States have extension home demonstration agents. During the first World War, farm home agents were mainly concerned with helping people adjust their diets to changes made necessary by the war. Such things as meatless days, and shortages of flour, sugar, and cereals, called for considerable readjustments in family food habits. Since then, extension home demonstration services have continued to play a leading part in the field of nutritional education. But their work has expanded to include many other programs. In this war home demonstration workers take an active educational leadership in such special programs as rationing, salvage of essential materials, the purchase of war bonds, and the control of inflation. All these are made necessary by the war and directly affect farm families and their participation in it.

In addition the demands for the usual home demonstration projects have increased greatly. Records show that over 7,500,000 rural women are enrolled in home food production and conservation programs. Victory gardening, proper use of wartime canning equipment, safe handling of wartime fabrics, family health and fitness—these and

many other needs of farm families call for more than the usual number of home demonstration meetings and contacts. Through them, however, many hours are saved our farm families every day.

Studies on the work of farm women and girls in 31 States showed that twice as many farm homemakers were doing farm chores and working in the fields as in 1941 and that three times as many farm women were driving tractors and operating power machinery. Home-management programs were therefore keyed to this situation and gave prominence to activities on streamlining housework. Extension staffs worked with commercial firms and the War Production Board at regional, State, and county levels in procuring pressure cookers, dryers, and other necessary canning equipment. Many circulars, meetings, and radio talks were prepared to call attention to the most skillful way of doing everyday tasks such as bedmaking, washing dishes, cleaning silverware, and washing windows. Help was also given farm women on such problems as how to organize the kitchen for canning, how long it should take to can a bushel of tomatoes, and whether it was better to dry or can corn.

Nutrition and Health.

Even before the United States became an active belligerent in this war, home demonstration agents were taking a large part in the national nutrition program. Farm families were among the first to learn about the newer knowledge in nutrition and its importance to family health and welfare. The use of white flour enriched with vitamin B₁, for bread, has become increasingly common throughout the Nation. The rationing of sugar necessitated increased instruction by home demonstration agents on how to can and cook with less sugar. The anticipated shortage of containers and pressure cookers in 1943 accelerated work on home dehydrators and dehydration methods by State extension workers. In some States nutrition specialists planned adaptations of their popular community-meal project to give rural women experience in emergency feeding operations. Most State extension services made their major contribution to the war effort through their programs on home food supply, food preservation, and family health.

Thousands of farm families are learning about health matters from the home demonstration agents. In many States, home demonstration agents, in cooperation with the United States Public Health Service, State health departments, and other responsible health agencies, worked out helpful programs on first aid, home nursing, feeding of the sick and convalescent in the home, and the prevention of colds. These programs, greatly needed at a time when doctors were scarce, were made available to every farm family in the State. In some States, home demonstration agents undertook educational programs on mental health in wartime and obtained remarkable results in aiding individual, family, and community morale.

Parent Education and Family Life.

War is affecting millions of American homes. Fathers and mothers are working long hours, many away from home; family members are serving overseas; the high cost of living and war savings require more

planning. Recreation is more limited. Many new families are starting under the most precarious conditions—wartime marriages; babies with young, inexperienced mothers; inadequate housing and medical care. The war period has made the care, protection, and guidance of children more difficult. There is an alarming increase in child neglect, in undirected child labor, in juvenile delinquency, and in adolescent neuroses.

The extension results reported in this field emphasize more cooperative planning and working together in families, more responsibilities being assumed by children, and many grandmothers taking training in the care of young children to help relieve working mothers. The entire family is being helped to do the war job. The contribution to the 4-H Club program has been the development of various projects to help club members prepare themselves for wartime and post-war demands, improve their mental health, become better family members, help maintain family health and home sanitation, and care for their younger brothers and sisters.

Handicrafts.

Extension work in handicrafts was somewhat curtailed because of increased emphasis on the production and conservation of food. Transportation conditions caused some difficulty in marketing craft products at roadside markets. Handicraft work received considerable impetus through the Handicraft Show and Home Industries Exhibition in Boston in October 1942 and the Woman's International Exhibition of Arts and Industries at Madison Square Garden in New York City the following month, at which home industries from almost all of the allied nations were displayed.

4-H Club Work.

4-H Club work is that part of agricultural extension which is carried on with and through rural youth 10 to 20 years of age. It is directed by State club leaders and supervising officers and largely activated locally by county agents, home demonstration agents, and county assistant and 4-H Club agents. Multiplied war duties of county agricultural and home demonstration agents curtailed the time these agents were able to give to the work. Nevertheless the enrollment increased from 1,404,700 in 1941 to 1,443,240 members in 1942. Early in February 1943 4-H enrollment reached a total of 1,692,650 members, with over 157,000 local leaders.

So far as practicable, 4-H projects were set up to further the national war program. Club members were especially active in the purchase and sale of war bonds. They contributed funds for the purchase of nine ambulances in addition to a number of jeeps. Georgia 4-H Club members started out to sell enough war bonds and stamps to pay for a Liberty Ship worth about \$2,000,000. They actually sold about \$9,000,000 worth. In addition they produced enough food to fill the ship. More than half a million former 4-H Club members have gone into the armed services.

Negro Extension Work.

Extension work with Negroes has been carried on by both white and Negro agents in 15 Southern States since the beginning of co-

operative agricultural extension work in 1914. On June 30, 1943, there were 587 Negro county, subject-matter, and supervisory agents employed. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1943, a total of \$1,095,650 was allotted from all sources for cooperative Negro extension work, in addition to certain supplies and assistance from white agents.

As a result of this work the number of sharecroppers, tenants, and landowners adopting the self-help program as advocated by the Extension Service has steadily increased. Negro extension work is no longer an experiment with low-income groups. Landlord-tenant relationships have been much improved, and more Negro farmers are taking part in farm organizations than ever before, as evidenced by the neighborhood leadership system initiated in 1942. The main effort, throughout the years, has been to elevate the living standards of rural Negro people so that, more and more, they can shoulder their part of the agricultural responsibilities of the region in which they live.

The 1940 census shows that land in farms operated by Negroes totaled 30,785,095 acres; cropland harvested totaled 14,803,104 acres. It is estimated that approximately 410,000 Negro farm operators have milk cows, and 271,000 have no milk cows; 477,000 have hogs, and approximately 204,000 have no hogs. Six hundred thousand have chickens, leaving 81,000 without chickens. Approximately 607,000 have gardens, while 74,000 have no gardens. Since Pearl Harbor, Negro extension agents and volunteer community and neighborhood leaders have encouraged thousands of Negro farmers to make a beginning in owning livestock and in growing a garden. During the first year after we entered the present war, it is estimated that 47,000 Negro farmers planted their first gardens, 24,000 began raising chickens, 21,000 began raising pigs, and 9,000 obtained milk cows or began raising heifer calves for milk cows.

Negro extension agents are conscious of the handicaps caused by the existence of illiteracy and disease among their people. They therefore set themselves to the task of increasing the farmer's earning power so that he can invest more in achieving better health and education.

A preliminary study of food habits among Negro farmers reveals that too few of them have balanced meals and much of the sickness among them can be traced directly to nutritional deficiencies.

The expenditure of funds for extension work with Negro farmers has been a sound investment, but its value cannot be expressed adequately in terms of dollars and cents or in statistical reports. The deeper significance of the work with the people of this group is seen in their increased desire for a more abundant life.

Extension Funds and Workers

A total of \$35,165,000 was allocated from all sources for cooperative extension work for the year ended June 30, 1943. About 54 percent of that amount came from Federal appropriations. State and col-

lege funds accounted for 20.7 percent, county appropriations for 22 percent, and other local sources 3.3 percent. No Federal extension funds were withheld from the States and Territories during the year for failure to comply with the appropriation requirements.

On June 30, 1943, 9,252 cooperative extension workers were employed, as compared with 9,198 a year earlier. Of these, 2,890 were white county agricultural agents, 1,956 white home demonstration agents, 281 white 4-H Club agents, 1,257 white assistant agents in counties, 284 Negro county agents, 255 Negro home demonstration agents, 1 Negro club agent. There were 1,675 State extension specialists. The rest of the workers were supervisory.

The Federal Extension Service staff in Washington, headed by the Director and Assistant Director, consisted of 169 persons. Congressional appropriations in support of the Federal Extension Service totaled \$660,168 for the year 1942-43.

The farm labor program assigned to the Federal Extension Service in April 1943 carried with it an allotment of \$150,000 for the Washington office for the period April 29 to December 31, 1943.

TABLE 1.—*Number of counties with county extension agents, July 1, 1915, 1925, 1935, and 1943, and total number of extension workers, July 1, 1943*

State	Counties in State	Counties with agents on July 1—								Total extension workers July 1, 1943
		1915		1925		1935		1943		
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
Alabama.....	67	67	19	59	37	67	44	67	67	430
Arizona.....	14	3	-----	12	9	11	6	12	¹ 10	40
Arkansas.....	75	52	20	50	39	75	72	75	75	243
California.....	58	11	-----	43	22	43	25	42	32	199
Colorado.....	63	13	-----	20	2	45	5	¹ 45	21	97
Connecticut.....	8	6	-----	8	7	8	8	8	8	72
Delaware.....	3	3	-----	3	-----	3	3	3	3	24
Florida.....	67	36	27	36	30	44	29	58	36	149
Georgia.....	159	81	48	121	61	155	80	¹ 150	103	387
Idaho.....	44	3	-----	16	27	31	37	31	¹ 44	65
Illinois.....	102	18	-----	95	21	97	39	¹ 102	¹ 75	256
Indiana.....	92	31	-----	79	1	91	12	91	50	243
Iowa.....	99	11	-----	99	15	99	35	99	¹ 79	311
Kansas.....	105	39	-----	63	15	100	27	98	46	234
Kentucky.....	120	39	19	72	24	114	29	120	¹ 64	267
Louisiana.....	64	43	13	48	24	62	52	64	61	247
Maine.....	16	3	-----	16	15	16	15	16	¹ 14	63
Maryland.....	23	13	6	23	19	23	23	23	23	105
Massachusetts.....	14	10	-----	11	11	11	10	11	11	92
Michigan.....	83	17	-----	57	5	73	5	¹ 82	¹ 29	206
Minnesota.....	87	23	-----	58	8	86	11	87	32	263
Mississippi.....	82	49	33	54	44	79	69	82	71	345
Missouri.....	114	15	-----	50	9	114	14	¹ 112	¹ 89	257
Montana.....	56	8	-----	23	6	40	8	¹ 44	16	80
Nebraska.....	93	8	-----	43	2	93	14	¹ 86	¹ 28	157
Nevada.....	17	-----	-----	8	9	14	6	¹ 14	¹ 6	29
New Hampshire.....	10	5	-----	10	8	10	10	10	10	66
New Jersey.....	21	7	-----	18	11	19	15	20	20	110
New Mexico.....	31	8	-----	21	5	24	10	27	14	58
New York.....	62	29	-----	55	38	51	37	54	¹ 45	362
North Carolina.....	100	64	34	74	49	97	53	98	90	445
North Dakota.....	53	15	-----	33	1	53	4	51	11	93
Ohio.....	88	10	-----	85	15	84	22	88	53	228
Oklahoma.....	77	56	24	65	44	77	68	77	77	240
Oregon.....	36	12	-----	28	3	34	6	36	10	109
Pennsylvania.....	67	14	-----	63	28	65	63	66	63	219
Rhode Island.....	5	-----	-----	5	2	5	5	¹ 3	¹ 5	21
South Carolina.....	46	43	24	40	38	46	46	46	46	219
South Dakota.....	69	5	-----	34	32	69	27	48	¹ 80	118

¹ Some agents cover 2 or more counties.

TABLE 1.—*Number of counties with county extension agents, July 1, 1915, 1925, 1935, and 1943, and total number of extension workers, July 1, 1943—Con.*

State	Counties in State	Counties with agents on July 1—								Total extension workers July 1, 1943
		1915		1925		1935		1943		
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
Tennessee.....	95	38	24	50	26	95	42	95	70	353
Texas.....	254	99	27	155	88	235	151	¹ 243	194	646
Utah.....	29	10	-----	18	11	21	8	¹ 27	¹ 9	63
Vermont.....	14	9	-----	12	7	14	11	14	12	61
Virginia.....	100	55	22	65	35	93	42	¹ 98	73	315
Washington.....	39	10	-----	26	5	38	8	38	26	121
West Virginia.....	55	27	10	36	15	44	27	48	35	157
Wisconsin.....	71	12	-----	48	1	65	7	¹ 68	39	189
Wyoming.....	23	6	-----	16	5	20	7	22	8	45
Alaska.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	6
Hawaii.....	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	4	4	5	5	45
Puerto Rico.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	35	20	102
Total.....	3, 075	1, 136	350	2, 124	929	2, 857	1, 351	2, 941	2, 058	9, 252

¹ Some agents cover 2 or more counties.

TABLE 2.—Expenditures of funds from all sources for cooperative agricultural extension work in States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, for year ended June 30, 1942, by sources of funds, and totals for 1938-1942

State or Territory	Grand total	Total Federal funds	Total within the State	Funds from Federal sources						Funds from within the State		
				Dept. of Agriculture		Smith-Lever and Bankhead-Jones	Capper-Ketcham	Additional cooperative	Further development	State and college	County	Farmers' organizations, etc.
				Clarke-McNary	Norris-Doxey							
Alabama	\$1, 328, 888. 30	\$697, 842. 82	\$631, 045. 48	\$1, 620. 00	\$1, 160. 00	\$655, 661. 69	\$37, 220. 03	-----	\$2, 181. 10	\$228, 466. 13	\$326, 157. 16	\$76, 422. 19
Arizona	171, 092. 85	117, 664. 35	53, 428. 50	-----	-----	94, 831. 13	22, 833. 22	-----	-----	24, 502. 98	27, 638. 60	1, 286. 92
Arkansas	898, 286. 23	575, 365. 11	322, 921. 12	-----	1, 620. 00	534, 639. 00	33, 217. 36	-----	5, 888. 75	256, 297. 43	64, 945. 46	1, 678. 23
California	1, 020, 824. 38	454, 129. 49	566, 694. 89	1, 620. 00	-----	415, 044. 69	37, 464. 80	-----	-----	330, 258. 87	236, 436. 02	-----
Colorado	372, 820. 19	214, 578. 52	158, 241. 67	1, 620. 00	1, 620. 00	159, 224. 77	24, 638. 47	-----	27, 475. 28	93, 209. 36	65, 032. 31	-----
Connecticut	306, 954. 81	133, 305. 36	173, 649. 45	1, 620. 00	-----	106, 885. 40	24, 799. 96	-----	-----	117, 731. 44	45, 000. 00	10, 918. 01
Delaware	94, 433. 10	76, 671. 97	17, 761. 13	-----	-----	55, 565. 15	21, 106. 82	-----	-----	16, 975. 00	786. 13	-----
Florida	472, 794. 16	227, 858. 63	244, 935. 53	1, 620. 00	-----	199, 366. 53	26, 872. 10	-----	-----	101, 884. 92	143, 050. 61	-----
Georgia	1, 082, 617. 26	735, 553. 71	347, 063. 55	1, 417. 50	1, 417. 50	670, 017. 59	37, 854. 95	-----	24, 846. 17	81, 378. 29	265, 685. 26	-----
Idaho	290, 617. 72	156, 819. 74	133, 797. 98	1, 602. 00	990. 00	128, 252. 83	23, 032. 55	-----	2, 942. 36	64, 203. 29	69, 594. 69	-----
Illinois	1, 260, 471. 94	572, 595. 32	687, 876. 62	1, 620. 00	1, 620. 00	524, 522. 40	38, 183. 11	-----	6, 649. 81	170, 939. 00	7, 515. 00	509, 422. 62
Indiana	1, 018, 530. 76	467, 850. 23	550, 680. 53	1, 620. 00	1, 620. 00	432, 815. 96	33, 414. 27	-----	-----	252, 614. 86	265, 942. 27	32, 123. 40
Iowa	1, 271, 552. 24	532, 774. 33	738, 777. 91	1, 620. 00	1, 620. 00	469, 304. 34	32, 664. 80	-----	-----	225, 974. 41	330, 781. 38	182, 022. 12
Kansas	994, 798. 56	393, 033. 02	601, 765. 54	-----	-----	311, 714. 86	29, 120. 22	-----	50, 577. 94	125, 863. 72	359, 252. 61	116, 649. 21
Kentucky	965, 493. 00	666, 738. 33	298, 754. 67	1, 620. 00	-----	627, 730. 37	37, 387. 96	-----	-----	129, 844. 50	165, 977. 41	2, 932. 76
Louisiana	693, 816. 76	471, 508. 08	222, 308. 68	1, 620. 00	-----	437, 838. 18	32, 049. 90	-----	1, 794. 61	159, 150. 08	63, 158. 60	-----
Maine	249, 602. 24	157, 686. 44	91, 915. 80	1, 620. 00	-----	129, 880. 47	24, 391. 36	-----	-----	52, 576. 07	29, 936. 77	9, 402. 96
Maryland	492, 417. 82	199, 319. 05	293, 098. 77	1, 620. 00	1, 620. 00	171, 245. 80	26, 453. 25	-----	-----	199, 948. 23	75, 334. 00	17, 816. 54
Massachusetts	489, 186. 41	138, 891. 81	350, 294. 60	1, 620. 00	-----	113, 289. 16	23, 982. 65	-----	-----	106, 542. 11	243, 752. 49	-----
Michigan	788, 161. 71	512, 199. 49	275, 962. 22	1, 620. 00	1, 620. 00	473, 270. 53	35, 688. 96	-----	-----	202, 947. 69	73, 014. 53	-----
Minnesota	847, 957. 23	490, 687. 88	357, 269. 35	1, 620. 00	1, 620. 00	455, 234. 57	32, 213. 31	-----	-----	147, 719. 48	192, 758. 15	16, 791. 72
Mississippi	1, 090, 123. 52	699, 796. 85	390, 326. 67	1, 620. 00	1, 350. 00	661, 576. 23	35, 250. 62	-----	-----	112, 844. 64	272, 326. 17	5, 155. 86
Missouri	924, 674. 50	605, 069. 11	319, 605. 39	937. 64	1, 620. 00	566, 391. 75	35, 886. 93	-----	232. 79	138, 024. 81	152, 486. 26	29, 094. 32
Montana	364, 824. 47	174, 597. 56	190, 226. 91	799. 92	-----	118, 029. 06	23, 030. 42	-----	32, 738. 16	51, 856. 91	138, 370. 00	8, 934. 76
Nebraska	618, 619. 34	345, 378. 63	273, 240. 71	1, 620. 00	-----	267, 006. 79	26, 982. 76	-----	49, 769. 08	110, 930. 09	153, 375. 86	-----
Nevada	138, 127. 24	74, 109. 15	64, 018. 09	-----	930. 51	40, 503. 36	20, 583. 19	-----	12, 092. 09	32, 556. 43	31, 461. 66	-----
New Hampshire	256, 328. 09	95, 420. 82	160, 907. 27	2, 220. 00	-----	70, 579. 67	21, 814. 30	-----	806. 85	92, 985. 73	67, 921. 54	-----
New Jersey	464, 117. 98	171, 890. 30	292, 227. 68	1, 620. 00	-----	136, 695. 26	26, 666. 64	-----	6, 908. 40	102, 504. 88	186, 443. 87	3, 278. 93
New Mexico	254, 896. 72	142, 889. 85	112, 006. 87	-----	-----	119, 794. 14	23, 095. 71	-----	-----	70, 931. 91	40, 764. 61	310. 45
New York	1, 837, 202. 62	490, 476. 77	1, 346, 725. 85	1, 530. 00	1, 620. 00	447, 186. 52	40, 140. 25	-----	-----	553, 227. 72	777, 940. 68	15, 557. 45
North Carolina	1, 384, 598. 72	855, 883. 08	528, 715. 64	1, 620. 00	-----	811, 639. 07	42, 624. 01	-----	-----	139, 603. 67	389, 111. 97	-----
North Dakota	369, 325. 09	249, 209. 65	120, 115. 44	1, 260. 00	-----	184, 585. 50	24, 442. 25	-----	38, 921. 90	22, 918. 72	97, 196. 72	-----
Ohio	1, 083, 169. 23	620, 663. 71	462, 505. 52	1, 620. 00	-----	579, 057. 31	39, 986. 40	-----	49, 441. 94	232, 369. 98	230, 135. 54	-----
Oklahoma	874, 992. 52	554, 842. 22	320, 150. 30	-----	1, 620. 00	471, 091. 67	32, 688. 61	-----	-----	217, 350. 30	102, 800. 00	-----
Oregon	558, 926. 69	188, 314. 50	370, 612. 19	-----	-----	163, 454. 19	24, 860. 31	-----	-----	215, 960. 23	127, 763. 03	26, 888. 93
Pennsylvania	1, 012, 982. 02	626, 908. 62	386, 073. 40	1, 260. 00	-----	576, 789. 44	48, 859. 18	-----	-----	261, 073. 40	125, 000. 00	-----
Rhode Island	80, 028. 27	57, 215. 64	22, 812. 63	-----	-----	36, 693. 36	20, 522. 28	-----	-----	3, 675. 91	15, 342. 00	3, 794. 72

South Carolina-----	716,706.53	499,863.77	216,842.76	1,620.00	1,419.75	462,365.51	32,487.60	1,970.91	176,000.00	40,842.76	-----
South Dakota-----	353,714.62	200,076.72	93,637.90	-----	1,620.00	174,092.04	24,223.30	60,141.38	44,000.00	49,637.90	-----
Tennessee-----	992,479.64	662,948.30	329,531.34	1,620.00	-----	624,878.11	36,450.19	-----	170,000.00	157,431.34	2,100.00
Texas-----	2,093,071.37	1,192,057.41	901,013.96	1,620.00	-----	1,060,700.49	50,515.24	-----	320,627.92	587,291.05	2,094.99
Utah-----	211,721.65	121,217.04	90,504.61	180.00	-----	85,147.06	22,132.38	13,757.60	49,241.61	41,263.00	-----
Vermont-----	220,511.44	114,367.63	106,143.81	1,620.00	-----	85,453.73	22,055.51	5,238.39	55,670.78	40,789.47	9,683.56
Virginia-----	898,927.76	534,818.69	364,109.07	1,620.00	1,080.00	487,655.94	35,095.44	9,367.31	225,113.03	138,075.19	920.80
Washington-----	455,098.71	239,442.18	215,656.53	1,627.50	-----	210,722.73	27,091.95	-----	60,492.31	155,164.22	-----
West Virginia-----	511,064.49	344,844.51	166,219.98	-----	1,580.34	311,745.53	31,518.59	-----	121,177.02	33,131.45	11,911.51
Wisconsin-----	848,284.65	487,938.51	360,346.14	1,620.00	1,620.00	451,851.69	32,703.17	143.65	104,636.63	240,648.20	15,061.28
Wyoming-----	199,187.13	109,875.74	89,311.39	1,260.00	-----	67,442.02	21,368.92	19,804.80	47,449.65	41,861.74	-----
Alaska-----	31,040.12	23,918.00	7,122.12	-----	-----	13,918.00	10,000.00	-----	7,122.12	-----	-----
Hawaii-----	168,085.76	127,891.42	40,194.34	-----	1,620.00	88,204.48	21,385.77	16,681.17	40,194.34	-----	-----
Puerto Rico-----	350,431.80	203,789.84	146,641.96	1,620.00	-----	202,169.84	-----	-----	146,641.96	-----	-----
Total, 1942-----	34,474,580.36	18,868,789.90	15,605,790.46	56,214.56	32,608.10	16,743,755.96	1,489,051.97	547,159.31	7,016,210.63	7,477,325.58	1,112,254.24
1941-----	33,474,948.69	18,574,796.28	14,890,152.41	57,527.65	32,590.50	16,791,686.21	1,489,991.92	203,000.00	6,638,008.75	7,183,728.00	1,068,415.66
1940-----	33,052,000.20	18,530,181.35	14,521,818.85	63,428.64	12,170.42	16,760,011.53	1,487,475.76	202,095.00	6,438,010.62	7,091,798.95	992,009.28
1939-----	32,402,254.87	17,955,485.71	14,446,769.16	50,247.42	-----	16,142,847.90	1,478,418.88	-----	6,660,961.17	6,844,259.39	941,548.60
1938-----	31,592,254.41	17,443,132.48	14,149,121.93	50,104.71	-----	15,409,218.88	1,484,920.08	498,888.81	6,526,987.68	6,695,016.07	927,118.18

TABLE 3.—Sources of funds allotted for cooperative extension work in States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, for the year ended June 30, 1943

State	Grand total	Total Federal funds	Total within the State	Funds from Federal sources					Funds from within the State		
				Dept. of Agriculture		Smith-Lever and Bankhead-Jones	Capper-Ketcham	Additional cooperative	State and college	County	Farmers' organizations, etc.
				Clarke-McNary	Norris-Doxey						
Connecticut.....	\$313,686.95	\$133,539.95	\$180,147.00	\$1,620.00	-----	\$107,119.99	\$24,799.96	-----	\$120,323.00	\$44,500.00	\$15,324.00
Delaware.....	94,314.88	76,723.21	17,591.67	-----	-----	55,616.39	21,106.82	-----	16,791.67	800.00	-----
Maine.....	244,110.82	157,659.75	86,451.07	1,620.00	-----	129,431.86	24,391.36	\$2,216.53	52,576.07	33,875.00	-----
Maryland.....	388,435.88	199,372.21	189,063.67	-----	\$1,620.00	171,298.96	26,453.25	-----	112,870.67	74,573.00	1,620.00
Massachusetts.....	500,514.87	141,234.87	359,280.00	1,620.00	-----	115,632.22	23,982.65	-----	111,280.00	248,000.00	-----
New Hampshire.....	253,870.80	94,807.48	159,063.32	1,620.00	-----	70,238.64	21,814.30	1,134.54	95,723.40	63,139.92	200.00
New Jersey.....	479,906.82	172,649.37	307,257.45	1,620.00	-----	136,209.13	26,666.64	8,153.60	102,814.88	201,192.57	3,250.00
New York.....	1,946,442.39	501,467.40	1,444,975.09	1,620.00	1,620.00	458,078.79	40,148.61	-----	518,707.00	664,318.00	261,950.09
Pennsylvania.....	1,053,322.80	646,045.80	407,277.00	1,260.00	-----	595,926.62	48,859.18	-----	282,277.00	125,000.00	-----
Rhode Island.....	83,928.50	61,034.47	22,894.03	-----	-----	40,512.19	20,522.28	-----	5,700.00	12,301.00	4,893.03
Vermont.....	223,350.91	114,300.91	109,050.00	1,620.00	-----	85,171.59	22,055.51	5,453.81	60,000.00	40,700.00	8,350.00
West Virginia.....	598,922.29	352,819.29	246,103.00	-----	1,620.00	319,286.65	31,912.64	-----	193,948.00	45,960.00	6,195.00
Total.....	6,180,808.01	2,651,654.71	3,529,153.30	12,600.00	4,860.00	2,284,523.03	332,713.20	16,958.48	1,673,011.69	1,554,359.49	301,782.12
Alabama.....	1,268,256.12	698,256.12	570,000.00	1,620.00	1,620.00	654,071.94	37,220.03	3,724.15	220,000.00	350,000.00	-----
Arkansas.....	920,867.30	580,330.30	340,537.00	-----	1,620.00	538,543.78	33,217.36	6,949.16	265,000.00	73,737.00	1,800.00
Florida.....	479,613.53	229,683.54	249,929.99	1,620.00	-----	200,645.82	27,417.72	-----	107,425.00	142,504.99	-----
Georgia.....	1,094,860.45	735,638.45	359,222.00	1,620.00	1,620.00	668,110.80	37,854.95	26,432.70	75,000.00	284,222.00	-----
Kentucky.....	998,020.49	664,989.49	333,031.00	1,620.00	-----	625,981.53	37,387.96	-----	156,700.00	176,331.00	-----
Louisiana.....	813,746.35	469,518.20	344,228.15	1,620.00	-----	435,848.30	32,049.90	-----	225,990.00	115,138.15	3,100.00
Mississippi.....	1,095,875.66	697,944.66	397,931.00	1,620.00	1,620.00	659,454.04	35,250.62	-----	107,500.00	277,961.00	12,470.00
North Carolina.....	1,397,690.23	856,411.23	541,279.00	1,620.00	-----	812,167.22	42,624.01	-----	150,000.00	390,779.00	500.00
Oklahoma.....	876,878.16	554,221.71	322,656.45	-----	1,620.00	468,568.12	32,688.61	51,344.98	219,856.45	102,800.00	-----
South Carolina.....	717,532.33	500,037.33	217,495.00	1,620.00	1,620.00	461,957.51	32,487.60	2,352.22	176,000.00	41,495.00	-----
Tennessee.....	995,336.23	661,564.55	333,771.68	1,620.00	-----	623,494.36	36,450.19	-----	170,000.00	162,721.68	1,050.00
Texas.....	2,145,328.92	1,191,069.93	954,258.99	1,620.00	-----	1,056,695.90	50,515.24	82,238.79	365,818.00	586,040.99	2,400.00
Virginia.....	1,026,104.93	546,823.93	479,281.00	1,620.00	1,620.00	508,488.49	35,095.44	-----	288,555.00	165,411.00	25,315.00
Total.....	13,830,110.70	8,386,489.44	5,443,621.26	17,820.00	11,340.00	7,714,027.81	470,259.63	173,042.00	2,527,844.45	2,869,141.81	46,635.00
Illinois.....	1,189,869.13	583,329.13	606,540.00	1,620.00	1,620.00	531,169.12	38,183.11	10,736.90	173,840.00	7,000.00	425,700.00
Indiana.....	1,013,223.67	468,615.67	544,608.00	1,620.00	-----	433,581.40	33,414.27	-----	245,015.00	229,668.00	69,925.00
Iowa.....	1,290,829.48	532,440.72	758,388.76	1,620.00	1,620.00	468,515.29	32,664.80	28,020.63	246,584.00	349,804.76	162,000.00
Kansas.....	941,042.04	403,995.43	537,046.61	1,620.00	1,620.00	323,026.48	29,120.22	50,228.73	119,000.00	325,383.61	92,663.00
Michigan.....	886,035.36	510,765.36	375,270.00	1,620.00	1,620.00	471,836.40	35,688.96	-----	209,720.00	165,550.00	-----
Minnesota.....	838,737.21	494,436.21	344,301.00	1,620.00	1,620.00	458,982.90	32,213.31	-----	137,701.00	191,600.00	15,000.00
Missouri.....	937,253.26	604,111.45	333,141.81	-----	1,620.00	564,917.54	35,886.93	1,686.98	143,984.55	189,157.26	-----

Nebraska.....	623, 783. 14	344, 778. 14	279, 005. 00	1, 620. 00	-----	266, 393. 57	26, 982. 76	49, 781. 81	107, 000. 00	167, 820. 00	4, 185. 00
North Dakota.....	392, 401. 55	248, 742. 60	143, 658. 95	1, 260. 00	-----	184, 334. 82	24, 442. 25	38, 705. 53	30, 038. 37	112, 990. 58	630. 00
Ohio.....	1, 103, 259. 10	627, 028. 46	476, 230. 64	1, 620. 00	-----	585, 422. 06	39, 986. 40	-----	232, 095. 00	244, 135. 64	-----
South Dakota.....	367, 073. 83	260, 808. 45	106, 265. 38	-----	1, 620. 00	175, 125. 28	24, 223. 30	59, 839. 87	46, 553. 25	57, 792. 13	1, 920. 00
Wisconsin.....	777, 637. 00	488, 791. 86	288, 845. 14	1, 620. 00	1, 620. 00	451, 633. 76	32, 703. 17	1, 214. 93	66, 000. 14	222, 845. 00	-----
Total.....	10, 361, 144. 77	5, 567, 843. 48	4, 793, 301. 29	14, 220. 00	12, 960. 00	4, 914, 938. 62	385, 509. 48	240, 215. 38	1, 757, 531. 31	2, 263, 746. 98	772, 023. 00
Arizona.....	184, 699. 00	117, 243. 39	67, 455. 61	-----	-----	94, 410. 17	22, 833. 22	-----	35, 777. 19	31, 678. 42	-----
California.....	1, 062, 300. 00	453, 531. 62	608, 768. 38	1, 620. 00	-----	414, 446. 82	37, 464. 80	-----	360, 768. 38	248, 000. 00	-----
Colorado.....	380, 581. 26	212, 271. 59	168, 309. 67	1, 260. 00	-----	158, 977. 29	24, 638. 47	27, 395. 83	85, 000. 00	77, 509. 67	5, 800. 00
Idaho.....	275, 699. 98	156, 797. 71	118, 902. 27	1, 620. 00	990. 00	127, 709. 65	23, 032. 55	3, 445. 51	49, 352. 27	69, 550. 00	-----
Montana.....	376, 022. 50	174, 210. 66	201, 811. 84	800. 00	-----	118, 162. 50	23, 030. 42	32, 217. 74	58, 600. 00	143, 211. 84	-----
Nevada.....	138, 315. 51	74, 231. 85	64, 083. 66	-----	1, 200. 00	40, 493. 58	20, 583. 19	11, 955. 08	32, 158. 66	31, 925. 00	-----
New Mexico.....	265, 989. 52	142, 619. 52	123, 370. 00	-----	-----	119, 523. 81	23, 095. 71	-----	72, 370. 00	51, 000. 00	-----
Oregon.....	584, 772. 19	187, 776. 87	396, 995. 32	-----	-----	162, 916. 56	24, 860. 31	-----	225, 079. 15	144, 616. 17	27, 300. 00
Utah.....	223, 924. 00	121, 950. 24	101, 973. 76	1, 080. 00	-----	85, 130. 44	22, 132. 38	13, 607. 42	61, 610. 76	40, 363. 00	-----
Washington.....	480, 340. 55	239, 310. 33	241, 030. 22	1, 620. 00	-----	210, 598. 38	27, 091. 95	-----	72, 467. 55	168, 562. 67	-----
Wyoming.....	212, 381. 00	109, 642. 21	102, 738. 79	1, 260. 00	-----	67, 441. 38	21, 368. 92	19, 571. 91	54, 287. 79	48, 451. 00	-----
Total.....	4, 185, 025. 51	1, 989, 585. 99	2, 195, 439. 52	9, 260. 00	2, 190. 00	1, 599, 810. 58	270, 131. 92	108, 193. 49	1, 107, 471. 75	1, 054, 867. 77	33, 100. 00
Alaska.....	31, 450. 00	23, 950. 00	7, 500. 00	-----	-----	13, 950. 00	10, 000. 00	-----	7, 500. 00	-----	-----
Hawaii.....	170, 683. 37	127, 691. 25	42, 992. 12	-----	1, 620. 00	88, 094. 83	21, 385. 77	-----	42, 992. 12	-----	-----
Puerto Rico.....	400, 993. 40	204, 935. 19	196, 058. 21	1, 620. 00	-----	203, 315. 19	-----	16, 590. 65	196, 058. 21	-----	-----
Unallotted.....	4, 800. 00	4, 800. 00	-----	3, 010. 00	1, 790. 00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Grand total.....	35, 165, 015. 76	18, 956, 950. 06	16, 208, 065. 70	58, 530. 00	34, 760. 00	16, 818, 660. 06	1, 490, 000. 00	555, 000. 00	7, 312, 409. 53	7, 742, 116. 05	1, 153, 540. 12

